

TELLS SUFFRAGETTES TO
LEARN BRICK THROWING

Miss Elisabeth Freeman Says
Women Must Hurl Stones
to Win the Ballot.

LOUDLY CHEERED BY MEN

Declares They Proved They Could
Hit London Windows, and In-
surance Companies Are Now
Suing Government.

Calling upon the suffragettes to practice throwing stones, that they might, like their English sisters, hit every window pane in sight, Miss Elisabeth Freeman, American-English suffragette, said last night at a meeting of suffragettes in the parish house of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and 10th street, that brick throwing must certainly would be resorted to here if all other tactics failed to bring about woman's suffrage.

Her declaration of war with bricks as weapons was met with cheers not only from the many suffragettes present, but from many men as well. Although Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, a lawyer and a suffragette leader, was the speaker of the evening, having occupied the pulpit in the Church of the Ascension before the meeting in the parish house, Miss Freeman easily walked off with the honors, if one might judge from the rousing reception she received.

Miss Freeman, who was an interested listener at the discussion meeting, was asked by Mrs. Finch to reply to a question put by a young man sitting well forward in regard to brick throwing. The question was:

"Do you think it will be necessary for the women in this country to adopt the tactics of the militant suffragettes in England in order to gain their points?"

Mrs. Finch said that a Miss Freeman, who had taken part in the English suffragette riots, was present; she would prefer that Miss Freeman answer the question. Miss Freeman then came forward and in a clear and ringing voice said:

"The English suffragettes did not adopt those methods until after they had unsuccessfully tried all other tactics. Then they resorted to throwing stones, and with that effect, too. The English women hit the windows they threw at. They proved that women could throw straight, irrespective of sex or color."

And the insurance companies in England are suing the government for the cost of the windows the suffragettes broke.

Now, while none of us believe in throwing stones, on general principles, if we don't get what we want, after we have used every other means, why, then, we, of course, will adopt this method. And I want to be on the fighting line when that time comes.

In the mean time, some of us might be practicing how to throw stones straight."

The suffragette meeting at the church was billed as a "People's Service," and began at 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Finch talked from the pulpit on "The Economic Basis of Woman's Suffrage." The pitch of what she said was that suffrage had come to men as a necessary incident in industrial life, and that since women participate in the same industrial and economic conditions they should have the same rights of suffrage as men. She said there was no political question that was not an economic one, and that if women shared in economic conditions they should share in the voting.

Considerable merriment was caused by the questions asked and the answers given, and every one, from the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, who acted as chairman, and John W. Badford, secretary of the Paris House meetings, as well as Mrs. Finch, to the group of young men in a far corner of the room, seemed in a thoroughly happy mood.

The first one to open up the discussion was a man who stood up in the middle of the room and announced that he had had too much to drink, but that upon entering the parish house and seeing a picture of the Ascension he had felt that he must give his "testimony." Dr. Grant began with him for a while, and then politely informed him that it was not a "testimony" meeting.

"Oh, well, then," replied the man, "I'll just sit here and listen, if you don't mind."

Another man raised a delicate point by saying that privileges were granted to women that were not granted to men, particularly in regard to the marriage relation. Mrs. Finch answered that women did not want any special privileges.

"It would be fun for us to do things ourselves, too," said Mrs. Finch.

The meeting came to a close after a young man standing far back in the hall asked to be allowed to take the platform. He said he was an Irishman, and would talk "straight from the shoulder." He concluded by saying:

"After a man has been married about a year war is a picnic!"

STEAMSHIP LINES MERGE

Union Castle, Elder-Dempster and Royal Mail Companies.

London, Dec. 17.—Announcement was made to-day of the fusion of the Union Castle Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Elder-Dempster lines, making a combined total of 181 vessels of 728,000 tonnage.

Subject to the shareholders' approval, the Royal Mail Company and the Elder-Dempster Company will acquire all the shares of the Union Castle Line, at a price said to be £22 10s. (\$162.50) a £10 share. The shares have risen on the Stock Exchange from 11 to 20½.

It is understood that the object of the combine is to tender for the South African mail contract.

According to the London "Financial Times," Lord Pirrie, in behalf of the International Mercantile Marine Company, recently made an offer for the purchase of the majority of the shares of the Union Castle Line, but the directors held out for a higher price.

A recent report stated that the South African government intended to build a fleet of cruisers, which in times of peace would be employed to carry the mails to England in place of the Union Castle Line, which receives a large subsidy from the British government.

An Acceptable Christmas Present.
Care of Selected Wines, 1440, 8-10, 36-75, H. J. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton st., N.Y.

—Adv.

Counsel for the Defense

By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews

A strongly dramatic tale of a murder trial, with Abraham Lincoln as the central figure. The great commoner shown as a self-sacrificing lawyer in next Sunday's Magazine of the

New-York Tribune

MORSE CLINGS TO HOPE
OF CHRISTMAS PARDON

Banker Getting Weaker Day by Day in Fort McPherson Hospital.

CHANCES OF RECOVERY SLIM

Report Sent to Washington Said to State That Any Clemency Must Come Soon or Not at All.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Atlanta, Dec. 17.—Growing weaker day by day, Charles W. Morse, convicted banker, now an inmate of the post hospital at Fort McPherson, taken there on account of his health, is living in hopes that President Taft will act Santa Claus to him by presenting him with a pardon before Christmas.

Physicians and nurses who have been carefully studying his condition ever since he was removed to the army reservation from the federal prison have about agreed that there is no hope for his cure, so long as he is fretted by the thought that he is a prisoner for a term of years which he cannot possibly outlive.

Several days ago the report upon which will depend the liberty or longer imprisonment of the banker was ordered by the Department of Justice. It was delayed, owing to official regulations, it is said.

Morse is now under the direction of two government departments. He is a ward of the Department of Justice, but he is on an army reservation, and so is being looked after by that department.

When the order came from the Department of Justice it had to be transmitted to the Department of War and then sent to Atlanta. Major Baker has completed his statement on the condition of the prisoner and his chances to get well, and on Saturday rushed it back to Washington to the Department of War. It was wanted by the Attorney General by the 20th, so that he could pass upon it before he left Washington for a trip which would keep him out of the city for some time. It is believed he will pass on it on Tuesday or Wednesday and that the President will make his decision before the end of the week.

Major Baker refused to give out the text of his report, preferring that it come from Washington. The statement has been surrounded by the strictest secrecy. It is understood, however, that the report will show that Morse can never fully recover, and that the President will be informed that if he wishes to do anything for Morse he must do it right away or it will be too late to benefit the prisoner.

Morse himself is confident of a pardon. The members of his family are equally optimistic. While Morse may to a degree recover, he will never be a really well man. The stroke of paralysis which he suffered is making itself more evident every day. It is said that Morse has Bright's disease, but all the doctors have not agreed on this diagnosis. For some days after he went to Fort McPherson he improved. During the last few days, however, he has been growing weaker, and to-day the physicians found it very difficult to keep his limbs warm. It was his worst day since he left the federal prison.

Mrs. Morse was so affected by the change in her husband's condition that she has been in bed all Sunday, and for the first time since she came to Atlanta to be with Morse was unable to visit him at the fort.

For several years past the names of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim have been closely associated. At various times it was reported they were soon to be married. Mr. Vanderbilt, who is accounted the richest of the younger set of millionaires, was born in 1877. He inherited from his father in 1890 a fortune estimated at \$800,000, and two years later married Miss Ellen French.

Horses formed the chief source of his amusement for several years after his marriage. He was one of the principal promoters of the Horse Show and a leading prize winner. In 1907 he became involved with Charles H. Wilson, his stable manager, in stories concerning Miss Florence Schenck, of Virginia, who afterward followed the Vanderbilt stable to London and then, returning to this country, sued Wilson for \$100,000 for breach of promise to marry; but the suit was dropped.

Following this affair Mrs. Vanderbilt, in March, 1908, left the Vanderbilt place in Newport with her personal belongings, and in September of that year a divorce was granted to her by the New York courts, their son, William Henry Vanderbilt, born in 1901, remaining in the mother's care. It was said at the time that Mr. Vanderbilt settled \$1,500,000 on his former wife.

The name of Mrs. Mary Agnes Ruiz, divorced wife of Antonio Ruiz, a former member of the Cuban Legation at Washington, was mentioned in the trial of the suit. Mrs. Ruiz committed suicide in London in the spring of 1909.

Sefior Ruiz, who was in Paris at the time, said that his former wife had killed herself because of Mr. Vanderbilt's neglect. Every attempt was made to hush up the story of the suicide, and it was said that in this connection several persons received bribes in considerable sums.

The beauty of the new Mrs. Vanderbilt, both when she was Miss Margaret Emerson and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim, alone would have sufficed to keep her in the public eye, yet she, too, has experienced divorce, and gossip has joined her name with that of Mr. Vanderbilt; and predicted the present marriage for the last two years.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Margaret Emerson, the daughter of Captain John Emerson, of Baltimore, and was well known socially in that city at the time of her marriage, in 1902, to Dr. Smith

Continued on third page.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT
MARRIES MRS. MCKIM

Ceremony Takes Place at Reigate, Near London. Friends Subscribing as Witnesses.

NEWS REACHES BALTIMORE

Mrs. Margaret Emerson, Mother of Bride, Receives Cable Dispatch Confirming Fact—Both Previously Divorced.

London, Dec. 17.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim, formerly Miss Margaret Emerson, of Baltimore, were married at Reigate, some twenty miles from here, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the banns having been announced in the customary manner.

The witnesses were Miss Ethel McCormack, step-sister of the bride; J. T. Langton, Roy C. Gaffer and Walter Webb Ware. The bride wore a simple gray travelling dress.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. McKim were married by license in the office of the District Registrar at Reigate. Mrs. McKim, whose age is given on the certificate as twenty-seven, has resided for the last year in the little village of Betchworth, near Reigate. Both parties arrived by motor car. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends first, quickly followed by the bride, who came from Betchworth.

The ceremony was performed by F. C. Morrison, Superintendent Registrar, assisted by J. R. Handstone, the Registrar. Mr. Vanderbilt gave his address as Gloucester House, Park Lane, and was described as being "of independent means, the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, president of railways, deceased."

The party returned to Betchworth for the wedding breakfast and then proceeded in automobiles to London for an informal reception at Gloucester House. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt left later for the Continent. Miss McCormack said that, as far as she knew, there were no special plans for the honeymoon.

The parties to the wedding had to arrange for special permission to have the ceremony take place on Sunday.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—Married to Alfred Vanderbilt at Reigate, Surrey, England, Love—Margaret.

This cable dispatch was received this afternoon by Captain Isaac E. Emerson, the millionaire drug manufacturer, hotel owner and chairman, from his daughter, Margaret Emerson McKim, who obtained a divorce from Dr. Hollins McKim, a prominent society man of Baltimore, in August last year. A similar cable dispatch was received the same hour this afternoon by Mrs. Emma Emerson, the bride's mother, who obtained a divorce from Captain Emerson last spring.

The father received the news at his new home, Brooklandwood, the former estate of the late Mrs. Carroll Brown, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, of New York, which he recently bought from the executors of Mrs. Brown's estate. The mother received the news at the Emerson mansion, in Eutaw Place, at Druid Hill Park, the palatial home in which their daughter was reared, and which, under the terms of the divorce, became the property of Mrs. Emerson.

The latter seemed pleased to learn of the marriage, and Captain Emerson said he was both surprised and happy over the announcement. The captain is well acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt, who has been his guest on the yacht Margaret.

Mrs. Emerson said the engagement for some time, but did not think that the marriage would take place so soon.

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MR. AND MRS. ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT.

Their wedding took place at Reigate, England, yesterday in the presence of a few friends.



FIVE THOUSAND ATTEND
FUNERALS OF MORNERS

Farmers Make Holiday. Many Arriving at Daybreak with Picnic Baskets.

FIGHT TO VIEW THE BODIES

Sheriff and Twelve Deputies Keep Crowd in Check—Many Women Faint—Another Suspect Arrested.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The last scene in the Bloomingrove tragedy was enacted this afternoon when the bodies of Mrs. Mary Mornor, her son Arthur and two daughters, Edith and Blanche, who were murdered Tuesday noon, presumably by an Italian farm hand employed by them, were laid at rest side by side in the little cemetery at De Freestville.

Although the hour for the funeral was 12 o'clock, it was scarcely daylight when the people began to arrive at the farm house, and by 10 o'clock every road leading to the scene of the murder was congested with automobiles and vehicles of all kinds and pedestrians. At 11:30 o'clock there were more than five thousand persons congregated about the house or morbidly exploring the barn where the bodies were found on Wednesday night. Many of the crowd brought baskets filled with food with them, and the scene took on the appearance of a farmers' picnic.

Shortly before 11:30 o'clock the undertaker, Mr. Rockefeller, appeared at the front door of the house, which had been kept securely locked, and announced that all who wished might view the bodies. There was a wild rush, but Sheriff Cottrell was there with several deputies, and compelled the eager spectators to line up in an orderly manner, pass by the coffins and out through the rear door. The bodies were laid out in the parlor, that of the son, Arthur, in an oak coffin and those of his mother and two sisters in white ones. There was a profusion of flowers sent by neighbors and friends for miles around.

Crowd Fights by Coffins.

For two hours the crowd filled through the rooms and then the doors were ordered closed, but it required the combined efforts of the Sheriff and his twelve men, assisted by a number of sturdy farmers, to keep back those who had not viewed the bodies and were determined to do so, despite the stern command of the Sheriff to keep back. In the crush women fainted and had to be carried out, and great confusion followed.

The services began at 1:30 o'clock, and were conducted by the Rev. John Bulnes, pastor of the Bloomingrove Reformed Church, of which the four members of the Mornor family had been members. A quartet rendered appropriate selections, and the minister in his remarks drew a lesson from the tragedy, urging his hearers to be ready for sudden death. At the close of the services the pastor and many of the friends assembled recited the Christian Endeavor benediction, the two girls having joined that organization just a week ago to-day.

Four hearse bore the bodies to the cemetery, followed by a crowd. The services at the grave were simple. The quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the minister read the ritual. As the bodies were lowered into the graves men and women sobbed aloud, and low spoken threats against the murderer were heard.

During the funeral services Sheriff-elect Shell, with William T. Powers, finger print expert from the State Prison Department, re-examined the cow stable, underneath the floor of which the four bodies were found. Mr. Powers found a piece of board on which was what is believed to be the print of a bloody finger. From an examination of this and the handle of the hatchet with which the murders were committed Mr. Powers hopes to evolve a perfect finger line description that can be used positively to identify the guilty person or persons.

North Adams, Mass., Dec. 17.—His appearance indicating that he had walked a long distance and his clothes soaked by the rain of the last few days, an Italian whose description tallies with that of Edward Donato, the farmhand sought in connection with the murder of four members of the Mornor family in De Freestville, N. Y., last Tuesday, was arrested to-day, asleep at the Williams-town railroad station.

On being questioned by the police the man said that he had walked from Mechanicville, N. Y. At first he said his name was Charles Ali, but later declared it was Antonio Cerate. Although admitting that he had been in Troy, N. Y., recently, he denied that he was in Albany. During the questioning he is said to have made several conflicting statements.

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COAL STRIKE IS FEARED

British Owners Not to Meet Men as Was Planned.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 17.—The situation in the coal trade here causes much anxiety, and the hopes of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the owners and the miners which recently have been entertained are said to be premature. The great point at issue in all the mining areas is the minimum wage, and the serious view now taken is the outcome of the decision of the masters not to meet the men in conference to-morrow, as was originally planned.

WANTS WOMAN TO PROPOSE

Boston Lecturer Says Her Selection Excels Man's.

Boston, Dec. 17.—Women should propose marriage, according to the belief expressed by George Wills Cooke, lecturer at the Boston School of Social Science.

"Synthesis is not essentially a feminine quality," he asserted to-day, "but simply the result of teaching. Woman at present appears to be getting a better education than man, and therefore should be able to select a helpmate more intelligently than a man."

"She is taking the initiative in business and in politics, and the time is coming when she should also take it in love. Marriages will be happier when women do the courting."

TO BLOW UP HARBOR

Germans Accuse England of Designs on Wilhelmshaven.

Cologne, Dec. 17.—The "Rheinisch-Westphalian Zeitung" publishes the story of an alleged discovery of a plan on the part of Great Britain to blow up Wilhelmshaven. The "Zeitung" professes to have received its information from one of the best informed officials, who said that the postal authorities, becoming suspicious of repeated money orders in favor of dock officers and chief mates, finally seized some of the letters passing through the postal department. These showed that the plans to blow up the harbor at the very beginning of the war had been revived, and that the postal authorities, becoming suspicious of repeated money orders in favor of dock officers and chief mates, finally seized some of the letters passing through the postal department. These showed that the plans to blow up the harbor at the very beginning of the war had been revived, and that the postal authorities, becoming suspicious of repeated money orders in favor of dock officers and chief mates, finally seized some of the letters passing through the postal department.

The paper points out that with such information at its command Great Britain could blow up the entrances to the war harbor at any decisive moment, rendering the harbor utterly useless and Germany at the very beginning of war helpless to defend herself at sea.

To prevent the threatened danger, the "Zeitung" continues, a German squadron remained for weeks on patrol duty. Recent conferences among the Emperor, the Minister of Marine, the Chief of the Admiralty staff and the chief of the Marine Department dealt with this danger.

London, Dec. 17.—The story that the British Admiralty has secured plans of the locks and water supply and the secret signal codes of Wilhelmshaven, with the idea in event of war of blowing up the harbor entrance and thus bottling up the German fleet, is regarded here as a mere romance.

It is further alleged that to avoid this supposed danger the German fleet kept for weeks to the open sea during the recent crisis. These stories are supposed to have been betrayed by German officers to the "Rheinisch-Westphalian Zeitung," which is strongly anti-British and the organ of the war material trade.

SIXTY INDIANS IN CHURCH

Hear Catholicity of Religion Discussed in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Sixty Indian chiefs to-day heard interpreted a sermon on the Catholicity of religion preached by the Rev. John D. Maguire, of the Catholic University, in St. Paul's Church. Interpreters among the Indians, representatives of many tribes and many tongues, translated the words of the clergyman as he spoke. The sixty chiefs sat motionless amid the strange surroundings. The Indians occupied front seats, their eyes riveted to the stained glass windows, the brilliantly lighted altar, the large organ and many other things identified with the worship of to-day and remote from their old worship.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL AGAIN

Austrian Emperor's Condition Causing Great Uneasiness.

London, Dec. 17.—Reports have been received here that the health of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is again causing great uneasiness.

He is said to be suffering from a severe cold and rheumatism.

FIRE WAGON HITS CAR;
ONE DEAD, MANY HURT

Driver of Runaway Team in White Plains Is Killed Instantly.

PASSENGERS CUT BY GLASS

Necks of Both the Horses Broken—Bolt When Collar of One of Them Breaks.

A man was killed and many persons were severely injured yesterday in a collision between a runaway fire patrol team and a Mount Vernon line trolley car at Grove street and Martin avenue, White Plains. George Knapp, twenty-one years old, of South Lexington avenue, White Plains, the driver of the fire wagon, had been exercising the horses, which were owned by the White Plains Volunteer Fire Department. The necks of the horses were broken and they died where they fell.

The horses were headed toward the fire station, where they were kept, and were pulling on the bit to get home, when Knapp slowed them up with a yank on the reins. The sudden stopping broke a snap that held a patent collar. The horse lunged forward and Knapp was pulled from his seat between the animals, both of which started running. Knapp soon regained his feet on the wagon pole and steadied himself against the wagon, gathering up the lines as the horses ran three blocks. The third block was down a steep grade, along Martin avenue to Grove street.

A Mount Vernon line car got squarely in the way of the runaways, and they dashed against the middle of the car. Knapp was hurled from the front of the wagon against the car and was instantly killed. His neck being broken. The wagon pole shot through the side of the car, breaking the leg of Cressens Hubbard, of Lake street, White Plains, a member of the law firm of Hubbard & McKinley. Others injured in the car were:

Alfred Bedell, the conductor, thrown against a seat and injured internally; Frank Tartar, of Scarsdale; Mrs. M. E. Van Scoy, of No. 169 Railroad avenue, White Plains; Mrs. Jerome Whitley, of Battle avenue, White Plains; Mrs. Mary Lorenz, of Elmford; Antonio Denello, of Tarrytown; Samuel Chimmer, of No. 27 Railroad avenue, White Plains; Kenneth Henderson, of Battle avenue, White Plains, a boy, and Edna Tremper, of Tarrytown Road, White Plains.

Hubbard was taken to the White Plains Hospital and remained there. The others were attended by the hospital surgeons at the hospital and went to their homes. Their wounds were chiefly from the glass of the shattered car windows. Two or three of the women fainted.

Samuel Carpenter, the motorman, was arrested, but was paroled by Coroner Squires in the custody of John H. Callahan, superintendent of the trolley line.

TOOK BODY TO SICK WIFE

Funeral of Coal Creek's Mayor Held at Hospital.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The funeral of Mayor Thomas Watts of Coal Creek, prominent in the work of relief for the Briceville mine sufferers and who met death on Friday morning, was held to-day. Mrs. Watts has been confined to a hospital for a week as a result of an operation for appendicitis, and at her request the funeral cortege to-day stopped at the hospital, the coffin was removed from the hearse and carried by the pallbearers into the hospital, that Mrs. Watts might get a last look at the features of her dead husband.

Ten bodies were removed from Cross Mountain mine at Briceville to-day, bringing the total of identified dead up to seventy-seven. The total number of victims will be either eighty-four or eighty-five.

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TAFT MAY IGNORE
HOUSE ABOUT RUSSIA

Senators Anxious to Have President Urge Abrogation of Treaty by Simple Resolution.

PRECEDENT THOUGHT AMPLE

Offensive Criticism Would Be Avoided and Way Opened for New Document Granting Passport Rights Desired.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 17.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President by certain Senators to send to the Senate to-morrow a special message informing that diplomatic negotiations with Russia looking toward a modification of the treaty of 1832 have not achieved their purpose and recommending the passage of a simple resolution authorizing him to serve notice of the intention of the United States to bring it to an end. Up to a late hour to-night the President had not reached a final decision.

There is a possibility that the President may even take the initiative by serving notice on Russia, relying on the Senate to approve his action afterward. There is a precedent for this action.

The members of the Cabinet were summoned to the White House this evening and remained in conference with the President for several hours. All of the members, with the exception of Secretary Stimson and Postmaster General Hitchcock, were present.

After the Cabinet meeting, which lasted until a few minutes before midnight, no statement was forthcoming from any of the Cabinet members or the President's secretary, Mr. Hilges. On the contrary, all of them were, as might be said, emphatically silent as to the purpose of the late conference and declined to say if the Russian treaty had been discussed. Members of the Cabinet referred all inquiries to the President's secretary. Mr. Hilges said that no statement would be made either by the President or himself. Secretary Wilson said the usual schedule had been mentioned, but beyond this no talking of what went on in the White House was disclosed.

It is expected that if the message plan is followed, the Senate will pass a resolution to the desired effect and that the whole question of the termination of the treaty will be disposed of without referring the matter back to the House and accentuating the action already taken by that body, which has aroused the resentment of the Russian government. It is probable that the Senate will even go to the extent of giving as a reason for the termination of the treaty the fact that it is obsolete, thus avoiding any expression of criticism, such as is contained in the Sulzer resolution, to which Russia may take exception, and which would serve to disturb the friendly relations that have always existed between the two governments.

Has Ample Precedent.

It is pointed out that there is a precedent for this method of giving notice of an intent to terminate a treaty in the case of the treaty of commerce with Denmark of 1826. Notice was given to Denmark by President Pierce, acting under a resolution unanimously passed by the Senate in executive session. This action having been questioned by Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate made a report sustaining what had been done, but observed that no special legislation had been passed to carry the treaty into effect.

The question of the method to be followed in terminating treaties is to a certain extent an open one. Usually authority is given to the President by a joint resolution of Congress. The method adopted in the case of the Sulzer resolution, which is now before the Senate. It is contended, and was obviously decided by the Senate in the case of the denunciation of the Danish treaty, that as the President has the treaty making power by and with the consent of the Senate, so also he has the power to denounce a treaty by and with the consent of the Senate.

House Bringing on Crisis.

The apparent determination of the Democratic leaders of the House to stand by the Sulzer resolution without modification brought the treaty situation to-day to what is generally regarded as a dangerous crisis. Several Senators called on the President, and Senator Callahan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was in communication with the Secretary of State.

The suggestion that the President avoid all possibility of stormy debate in the House which might have the effect of an affront on Russia and make the situation even more dangerous so far as the relations between the two countries would be affected, was looked on by many as not only the most expeditious, but the most reasonable method of solving the problem. It would remove all question of any delay in serving notice on Russia before